CLAIMS

1. (Original) A toner for electrostatic latent image development which contains at least toner particles and inorganic particles, wherein

the toner particles exhibit a shape factor SF-1 which satisfies the relationship about 115≤SF-1≤150 and a shape factor SF-2 which satisfies the relationship about 115≤SF-2≤145 and, at the same time, a quantity of inorganic particles which are not adhered to the toner particles and are in a floating state is set to a value which falls within a range from about 10 weight% to 25 weight% with respect to a total quantity of the inorganic particles.

- 2. (Original) The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to claim 1 wherein the inorganic particles are formed of grinding particles.
- 3. (Currently Amended) The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the inorganic particles are formed of at least one selected from a group consisting of alumina, titanium oxide, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, strontium titanate and barium titanate.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to any one of the claims 1 to 3, claim 1 wherein an adding quantity of the inorganic particles is set to a value which falls within a range from about 0.1 to 10 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the toner particles.
- 5. (Currently Amended) The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to any one of claims 1 to 4, claim 1, wherein a quantity of the inorganic particles which are in a floating state without being adhered to the toner particles is measured by using a microwave induced plasma emission spectrophotometry method.

- 6. (Currently Amended) The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to any one of claims 1 to 5, claim 1, wherein the toner is formed of a magnetic monocomponent toner.
- 7. (Original) A method of magnetic monocomponent development which forms a predetermined toner image by forming an electrostatic latent image on a photoconductor and developing the electrostatic latent image with a magnetic monocomponent developing toner by using a developing sleeve, wherein

the method uses the magnetic monocomponent developing toner in which toner particles exhibit a shape factor SF-1 which satisfies the relationship about 115≤SF-1≤150 and a shape factor SF-2 which satisfies the relationship about 115≤SF-2≤145 and, at the same time, a quantity of inorganic particles which are not adhered to the toner particles and are in a floating state is set to a value which falls within a range from about 10 weight% to 25 weight% with respect to a total quantity of the inorganic particles.

- 8. (Original) The method of magnetic monocomponent development according to claim 7, wherein the surface roughness (Rz) of the developing sleeve is set to a value which falls within a range from about $3.0\mu m$ to $5.5\mu m$.
- 9. (Original) The method of magnetic monocomponent development according to claim 7, wherein the photoconductor is an amorphous-silicon photoconductor.